

## REIMAGINING GENDER NARRATIVES: A SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF EVOLVING REPRESENTATION OF FEMALE CELEBRITIES THROUGH X POSTS

---

**Ain ul Zahra** (ainulzahrakofficial@gmail.com)

**Dr. Ali Hussain Bin Sadiq** (Ali.hussain@skt.umt.edu.pk, alihussain.elt@gmail.com)

*Incharge, Department of Linguistics and Communications, UMT SKT, Punjab, Pakistan.*

---

### ABSTRACT

*The present study examines gender narratives represented online through X and the statistical analysis of the collected sentiment patterns of the given corpus. This metafunctional approach studies that language shapes the perception of reality and expresses the worldview. The study aims to highlight dominant sentiment patterns in public replies to female celebrities. The research has used mixed methods for data analysis. X data retrieved through the X API has been analyzed and interpreted with the support of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) of Michael Halliday (1978), which provides a framework for examining the functional features of language. By analyzing a comprehensive dataset of X posts mentioning prominent female figures, the study aims to understand how the language and emotional tone surrounding these celebrities have evolved. The findings suggest how fans of renowned female celebrities use social media to express their views regarding inclined positive sentiment patterns and opinions regarding those public female figures. This reimagining involves female celebrities to gain insight into the impact of traditional media on social media perceptions. Social media has aptly highlighted the diversified perceptions of males regarding females in general and female celebrities in particular. Gender roles and stereotypes have been reimagined since the use of social media platforms like X (in the present case). This study has left a gap for further researchers to understand how attitudes towards female celebrities have evolved over longer time span of say, ten years, paying particular attention to changes associated with significant life events, professional turning points, or public controversy of the celebrities*

**Keywords:** Gender narratives, sentiment analysis, female celebrities, X posts

### INTRODUCTION

Narratives surrounding the identity, accomplishments, and relevance of female celebrities have been shaped by societal standards and cultural expectations, which have long been a topic of discussion and examination about their representation in the media. The emergence of social media platforms such as X has created a new arena for the sharing of information and the creation of celebrity identities in recent times. However, concerns over the nature and significance of these representations have arisen due to the changing terrain of gender discourse and the convergence of media and technology. The purpose of this study is to identify patterns, trends, and changes in the narratives that have been created about female celebrities by examining the sentiment surrounding them as expressed in X posts. It specifically seeks to investigate how, in the digital age, gender narratives are continuously changing.

Gender narratives are greatly shaped and maintained by the media, literature, art, and other cultural creations. These media portrayals of gender can either support or undermine prevailing conventions, affecting how society views and feels about gender and may endeavor to create a more equitable and inclusive society where everyone is free to express their gender identities honestly and without fear of marginalization or prejudice by critically reviewing and revising gender narratives.

Social media sites are now powerful venues for the creation and distribution of gender narratives (Hogan, 2010). They support activism and diverse representation, but they also reinforce prejudices and preconceptions (Burgess & Matamoros-Fernández, 2016). People

utilize social media platforms to question conventional gender roles, support LGBTQ+ rights, and give voice to underrepresented groups (Noble, 2018). But as Trottier (2017) notes, algorithmic biases, harassment, and cyberbullying all serve to reinforce negative gender stereotypes, underscoring the necessity of activism and critical involvement to create inclusive online environments.

Since its inception, this branch of research, also referred to as "opinion mining," has experienced substantial modifications. Researchers like Bo Pang and Lillian Lee (2000) came up with the initial method of analyzing the emotions of text. Their research gained momentum in the early years of 2000. The study "Sentimental Education: Sentiment Analysis Using Subjectivity Summarization Based on Minimum Cuts" established the foundation for many of the methods that were created later. Social media platforms began to explode in the second quarter of 2000 as well as in the decade of 2010, the subject became popular. Researchers that studied the language of sentiment along with machines learning algorithms include Alec Go, Richa Bhavani and Lei Huang (2002). Their research is based on the most recent techniques for studying sentiment. Their research "Twitter Sentiment Classification together Distant Supervision" in 2009 provided an illustration of how machines learning aids in rise the understanding of individuals with an intense emotional sense.

Social media has emerged as an excellent platform for talking about issues with your relatives and friends. It also provides people with an awareness of how society's views are as well as how they react to people in different ways, including famous people. Examining the views that can be expressed in X comments about them may give more information about how opinions of the public are formulated and how women are perceived in the online world. Studies done by Boyd (2011) showed that X could be an excellent source of information regarding opinions of the general people. The material is sourced from people who've used the site. The material, along with other content that is constantly updated, will allow you to view the perspectives of those who influence popular women. Researchers can discover trends, patterns and variations between the way popular women are seen as they are presented on social media, and also with the benefit of tools to examine sentiments and the way they express their opinions.

### **Objectives of the Study**

- i. To analyze the dominant sentiment patterns and stereotypes attributed to female celebrities as portrayed in public X posts.
- ii. To investigate the interconnected dynamics of public X posts, sentiment and gender narratives about female celebrities.

### **Research Questions**

- i. What dominant sentiment patterns and stereotypes are associated with female celebrities as portrayed in the X posts?
- ii. How do public X posts reflect the evolving representation of female celebrities in terms of sentiment and gender narratives?

### **Significance of the Study**

This study examines how the portrayal of female celebrities on X has changed over time using sentiment analysis. Similar to Johnson and Smith (2023), this study looks into how

public discourse on female figures on social media platforms like X shapes societal ideas of gender. It also seeks to provide nuanced insights into gender narratives in digital environments. Both studies add to our understanding of the dynamic ways that social media influences and reflects society's ideas regarding femininity and celebrity culture by concentrating on the sentiment expressed in tweets about female celebrities. The importance of internet platforms in changing gender narratives and media portrayals in modern society is highlighted by this study. By analyzing public perceptions and sentiments expressed on X, this research sheds light on how the representation of women in the media is constantly reshaped and reinterpreted. In addition to providing insights into societal attitudes towards female public figures, the analysis of these narratives highlights the influential role of social media in shaping contemporary gender discourse (Jones & Brown, 2024). The study's findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how digital platforms like X influence and reflect broader cultural narratives, highlighting implications for gender equality initiatives. The study looks at the dynamic evolution of gender narratives through sentiment analysis of X posts discussing female celebrities.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This section is the collection and analysis of selected and closely related literature to the research topic at hand. Moreover, it summarizes previous studies on gender narratives its concepts, and sentiment analysis of evolving representation of female celebrities through given X posts. In this section, each dataset has been analyzed in an orderly manner, and finally, it concludes with a research gap.

Gendered-specific stories play significant roles in influencing how people see and interpret gender expression and identity. Analyzing gender-related tales with the lenses are offered by social media platforms like X has witnessed an rise over the last few years. By analyzing the material of tweets, this research explores the ways female actors depicted through gender stereotypes and how stereotypes alter with time.

The notion of gender narratives, which is being rooted in sociocultural theories, shows gender identities as being changing and expressing (Bruner 1990). People construct their gender identity through conversations in addition to reflections, moments and memories of their life that are altered by the context they are in and social contexts (Connell 2009). These complex narratives can shift with time by reflecting the changing nature of gender identities (Butler 1990). Additionally, the gender narrative influences the way people perceive themselves as well as their lives since it's interconnected to the other aspects of self-identity, like race, gender, ethnicity and sexuality (Crenshaw; West & Zimmerman 1987). In order to encourage inclusion and equality to all people, there must be an acceptance and understanding of different gender-specific views (Crenshaw and Serano 2007).

The gender narrative emerged out of feminists' pioneering work in the early years of their careers. They were able to challenge conventional notions of gender roles for women (de Beauvoir and Butler 1990). The narratives are now integrated into the cultural sociocultural theories (Bruner 1990). Social psychology, as well as gender studies' major research, is the foundation for all gender stories of our times (Connell 2009.). Academics that contributed the theories they developed have paved ways to collect a better knowledge of the ways people define their self by gender as a result of culture and society. Crenshaw (1991) invented the notion of interconnectedness, which expanded the discussion by exploring the ways that gender is interconnected with other components of one's self-identity, including race and class.

The pioneering investigation of "doing gender" by West and Zimmerman (1987) acknowledged gender identities in a variety of identities and the consequences of interactions with gendered narratives. In highlighting the diverse situations that are featured that are gendered in the stories in Serano's (2007) vital research into gender identity, transgender people challenge the notion that gender is one-dimensional. This study will benefit us comprehend the complex and constantly changing development in gender-based narrative development in addition to the contextual circumstances.

Genre narratives have significantly altered by both scientific and historical developments. The underlying concept of these narratives lies in sociocultural theory (Bruner 1990). The focus was primarily on gendered roles of women. Butler's (1990) study disproved gender stereotypes, as well as based on earlier feminist criticisms (de Beauvoir 1949). Crenshaw (1991) created the concept of interconnectedness, which revealed the complex relationship between gender and other aspects of identity, like race or classes. Goffman (1959) explored how gender might be depicted by the interaction of people and the idea of symbolism for the purpose of defining the gender specific behaviour. Genderqueer experiences as well as genderqueer non-binary individuals are frequently celebrated in contemporary writing. Hale is among them. Hale (2016) that is progress in this field, which also broadened our understanding of the various views about gender. The texts that are available, both contemporary as well as historical, are an excellent opportunity to boost our understanding of gender as an ambiguous evolving notion. The last few years have witnessed the notable rise in stories about gender and is a result that we are becoming more aware of the complex nature of gender-based identification. Contemporary researchers have studied a range of gender-related aspects of narratives using the foundational ideas. In particular, Jones and Smith (2021) investigated gender narratives are affected by a variety of factors such as disability or neurodiversity and have emphasized the necessity for a greater variety of these attributes in the models. In addition, Garcia (2020) has looked at how the media impacts the ways gender stories are constructed and portrayed, that emphasizes the role of social media to create gender-specific identities. Additionally, to provide extra insights into the plethora of gender identity development, Patel and Nguyen's (2022) research has focused on the way gender-specific narratives change as we move throughout childhood and through adulthood.

The study provides the possibility of being measured to study the feelings and opinions expressed in blog posts from X. In exploring X posts as a result of neutral, positive, or neutral, researchers are able to discern patterns and patterns that can be seen within the opinions of the general people. Sentiment analysis is used in current studies to analyze gender-based posts through Facebook in addition to the process involved in the development and discussions about gender roles on virtual platforms (Smith 2020).

Processing of feature extracts gathering data, processing of feature extracts as well as the classification of sentiment are all commonly used stages in the analysis. To perform X the analysis of sentiment, X content is usually obtained out of Web scraping, APIs or other sources. The focus is on hashtags and keywords that relate to the subject (Bollen 2011). There are various methods of processing that include tokenization, stemming or stopping word elimination can be used to cleanse texts and create the information to analyse. Through linking historical allusions with pertinent X-related posts line with the dates of their publication or relevance in relation to their significance to. Then, it is possible to incorporate relevant allusions to the past. The content of the X-post and the context of it can be documented together techniques for feature extraction. This includes IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Fraction) or embedding words which might rise the number of features based on feature to assist in the study of emotion (Mikolov 2013).

Due to their position and popularity and their wealth, celebrity status, celebrities often find themselves in the center of debates regarding gender and the identity of women. In terms of their appearance, physical behavior as well as their manner of conduct are scrutinized specifically and are susceptible to being viewed as a result of standards. How women portray themselves in the media may reflect gender-based expectations and public norms (Hale 2016). Learning about the attitude and moods of X stories about female celebrities is a good method to comprehend the views and beliefs of our current cultural norms of gender as well as its portrayals.

The study seeks to change the way gender stories are told by analyzing the representation of women in X in addition to prior studies. In order to understand the shifting nature of gender roles in pop culture, the study concentrated on X report on female actors and analysed the underlying emotions. This research improves our understanding of the methods through which gender stereotypes are created and questioned in the present through examining the shifts of attitudes and beliefs over time.

Additionally, X has given women the opportunity to voice their opinions in support of gender equality, as well as the advancement for social justice. Women's stars have addressed significant social issues to promote equality of gender and have amplified the female voices through hashtags, campaigns and campaign as well and personal interactions with fans. Emma Watson's campaign #HeForShe, as well as those multi-cultural campaigns for advocacy that popular stars have taken up of communities that are marginalized notable examples.

Additionally, there are concerns relating to women's celebrity X participations. Cyberbullying and misogyny based on gender and online harassment are problems that are disproportionately affecting women, and will be observed by all of the public. In spite of the difficulties facing women, stars, they have demonstrated the courage and determination to stand up in favor of laws regarding cybersecurity. They have also resolved issues with cyberbullying and forming friendly X groupings.

Alongside the social aspects, X has given female stars a platform to showcase their concepts, develop their personal brand, and communicate more closely with their followers. Female celebs are using X to establish fan-based communities to promote their ideas as well as boost relations with their fans with the benefit of influence on marketing and interaction.

In an overview The investigation into interactions that have occurred before with female stars on X uncovers a variety of ways that it influences celebrity cultural landscape that promotes female causes and fosters the interaction of its users. It's crucial to pay attention to the influence of X's influence on gender roles, and also the recognition of celebrities' brands and the social media campaign and tactics used by female actors to create and shape the future of on the internet in the next few years.

This paper is an investigation of opinions found in X stories about female stars. The research gap this work attempts to fill in is to highlight what people think of the female celebrities and a shift with years of development of X. It also traces how to better understand the larger female narratives of the modern global context.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The current section presents the research design. It also includes sample, population, data collection, tools and procedures. In the present study, mixed methods approach has been employed. It describes how to find answers to the targeted research questions.

### **Theoretical Framework**

SFL has expanded to include a wide range of linguistic characteristics and their purposes in social situations (Halliday, 1978). Examining how language choices fulfill communicative tasks given the limitations of the platform's format and social dynamics is part of analyzing X content through the lens of SFL (O'Halloran, 2017). For example, posts of X frequently use ellipsis and nominalization to succinctly communicate complicated ideas (Martin & Rose, 2008).

According to SFL, language fulfills three primary metafunctions that are essential to the production and transmission of meaning.

- A. Ideational- This metafunction studies how language shapes our perception of reality and how it expresses our worldview. It addresses the expression of participants (the entities involved in the processes), circumstances (the settings and situations), and processes actions and states (Selinker, 1972).
- B. Interpersonal -Highlights how language is utilized to enact social roles and connections between speakers, focusing on the interpersonal components of language. It consists of components like modality (the speaker's level of assurance or duty) and mood (the speaker's attitude toward the proposition).
- C. Textual- This focuses on how language is put together to form logical texts and how various textual elements are related to each other to produce meaning. It involves information structure (the way the material is organized and packaged), thematic structure (the subject matter and how it develops), and cohesive devices (Lenneberg, 1967).

To put it briefly, Systemic Functional Linguistics provides a thorough explanation of language as a social semiotic system that helps people communicate and make sense of the world around them. It combines the structural, functional, and social aspects of language into a logical framework that has a lasting impact on linguistic studies and teaching across the globe.

### **Research Design**

A mixed methods strategy that combines quantitative and qualitative methodologies has been used in the current study. Quantitative techniques are employed to evaluate massive datasets of X posts related to female celebrities. The study's qualitative focus is on analyzing the opinions stated in these X posts.

### Data Collection

A total number of 300 posts of public X users regarding gendered orientations in response to the X posts of 10 renowned female celebrities regarding topics of education, fashion, and life in general have been chosen. Pre-processing of post data using tables is done. Classification of X posts has been based on polarity. Text cleaning: It is done to take out extraneous characters, hashtags, and URLs from posts. Tokenization for analysis separates posts into discrete words or phrases (tokens) to be analyzed in AFFIN.

### Sample of the Study

Purposive data sampling technique advocates for a specific purpose. This purposive sampling technique has been employed in the present research. This kind of sampling is less likely than probability sampling to supply representative samples in the present research. Most active and most renowned celebrities on social media with heavy fan following have been taken for sample.

### Nature of Data

API stands for "application programming interface," all that X's API, or application programming interface, is a conduit between the social network and other apps. It enables data reading and writing on the social media platform for developers. X, previously Twitter, opens up its API so other developers can make apps that work with the platform.

X API has been used for data gathering of X posts mentioning particular female celebrities to access X data. For the sampling, purposive data sampling technique was used.

### Data Analysis Techniques and Procedure

The overall word count of this thesis's analyses of X textual posts (posting reviews) is words, and the text of X posts has a total word count 2580 of words. The aforementioned texts were analyzed using the Systemic Functional Linguistic principles of Tenor/Interpersonal Metafunction and Field/Experiential Metafunction.

### Qualitative Analysis

Textual Analysis is done through Systemic Functional Linguistics

No.	POSTS	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1	@usmanIlo3505775 I love her speech style	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
2	@mhshafipk What a shameless creature you are.	Imperative	Command	Probability (Modalization)
3	@syedLaraib512 You deserve much more love than this.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Obligation (Modulation)

**Table 1: Tenor/Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Posts 1: X Posts Example Review**

To be more precise, every post was divided into its clauses, and the Tenor and Field of each clause were examined. Applied linguists start their analyses at the clause level because clauses already consist of a subject and a verb. This is why clause-level analyses were conducted rather than sentence-level studies.

Every post in Text was examined for Mood, Speech Function, and Modality as part of the Tenor/Interpersonal Metafunction study. Any discrepancies arising from the posts were then noted and clarified. Analyses were also conducted on the Field/Experiential Metafunction. To do this, the processes, participants, and circumstances of each text post were examined. Furthermore, by calculating each Process's proportion to the entire post content, the dominant processes from each paragraph were discovered. Additionally, each text's main topics from material and relational processes with celebrities were determined. The entire set of qualitative data was analyzed using the same process.

**Quantitative Analysis**

Utilizing software AFINN version 165, classification of X posts into good, negative, and neutral categories while going back to the roots of words is done. The frequency of negative, positive, and neutral words in figures and pie charts has been determined in the study.

Positive	Neutral	Negative
<i>My experience so far has been fantastic!</i> 😊	<i>The makeup is ok I guess</i> 😐	<i>Your acting is useless.</i> 😞

**Table 2: Example Posts**

A complete explanation of methodologies, strategies for collecting data and the analysis methods can be found in the section devoted to the methodology. The chapter gives an essential outline of all stages of research with an explicit description of these concerns.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

This section is an analysis of the data and a discussion of the results of blog entries. It describes the methods employed, the qualitative interpretations, and quantitative testing with online software, while descriptive statistics provide an overview of the data. The significance and tables are included with the results. The results are then interpreted by tying them to the study of each post of X and contrasting them with earlier findings.

The presentation of negative, positive, and neutral replies. (N = negative) (P= Positive) (N = neutral) is highlighted. A total number of 10 celebrities posted on X. Mahira Khan contributed three posts. Four of Yumna Zaidi's posts were on X. Two posts on X were made by Saba Qamar. One of Mehwish Hayat's posts was on X. On X, Kubra Khan contributed one post. Three of Mawra Hocane's posts were on X, and four of Zara Noor Abbas's posts were on X. Three of Iqra Aziz Hussain's posts were on X. Eight of Hira Mani's posts were on X. Five of Ayesha Omar's posts were on X.

Fans reply negatively to Mahira Khan (N = 80%) most of the time. Fans reply negatively to Yumna Zaidi (N = 5%). Fans reply negatively to Saba Qamar (N = 25) cases. Fans reply negatively to Mehwish Hayat (N = 20%) of the time. Fans reply negatively (N = 10) to Kubra Khan. Fans reply negatively to Mawra Hocane (N = 10%). Fans reply negatively to Zara Noor Abbas of (N = 15%). Fans reply negatively to (N = 10%) Iqra Aziz Hussain. (N = 15%) of Hira Mani's fans respond negatively to her messages. Fans of Ayesha Omar reply negatively to (N = 95%) time.

P = 15% are positive responses for Mahira Khan. Yumna Zaidi's (P = 95%) admirers respond positively to her. The responses Saba Qamar gets from her admirers are good. (P = 90%) of Kubra Khan's supporters' answers are positive. (P = 80%) of fans' good responses go to Mawra Hocane. (P = 85%) of the responses Zara Noor Abbas gets from her followers are good. (P = 80%) of fans' responses are good for Iqra Aziz Hussain.



Mahira Khan (N = 5%) had neutral responses. Fans give Yumna Zaidi (N = 5%) neutral responses. Fans neutrally reply to Saba Qamar in 10% of cases. Fans respond to Mehwish Hayat with neutral remarks (N = 10%). Fans' responses are neutral for Kubra Khan (N = 0%). Fans give Mawra Hocane (N = 5%) neutral responses. Fans respond to Zara Noor Abbas in (N = 0%) neutral ways. Fans give Iqra Aziz Hussain neutral (N = 10%) responses. (N = 0%) of fans' responses to Hira Mani are neutral. (N = 0%) of the responses that Ayesha Omar's fans send her are neutral.

### Representation of Female Celebrities through X Posts

The representation of female celebrities through X posts are as follows:

No.	Celebrities	Total Posts	Replies	Frequency from sentiments AFINN
1	Mahira Khan	03	30	N 80% P15% N05%
2	Yumna Zaidi	04	30	N5% P95% N05%
3	Saba Qamar	02	30	N 25% P75% N10%
4	Mehwish Hayat	01	30	N 20% P80% N10%
5	Kubra Khan	01	30	N 10% P90% N0%
6	Mawra Hocane	03	30	N 10% P80% N05%
7	Zara Noor Abbas	04	30	N 15% P85% N0%
8	Iqra Aziz Hussain	03	30	N 10% P80% N010%
9	Hira Mani	08	30	N 15% P85% N0%
10	Ayesha Omar	05	30	N95%P5%N0%

Table 3: Facts and Figures from software AFINN version 165

### Analyzing the X Posts Percentage of Celebrities

Mahira Khan posted 3% of posts on X. Yumna Zaidi posted 13% of her posts on X. Saba Qamar posted 6% of posts on X. Mehwish Hayat posted 10% of her posts on X. Kubra Khan posted 3% of posts on X. Mawra Hocane posted 10% of her posts on X. Zara Noor Abbas posted 13% of her posts on X. Iqra Aziz Hussain posted 10% of his posts on X. Hira Mani posted 26% of her posts on X. Ayesha Omar posted 16% of her posts on X.

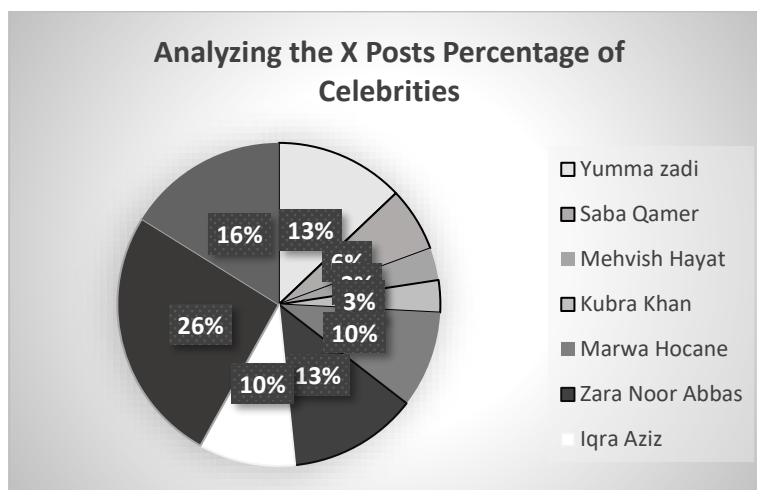


Chart 1: X Posts Percentage of Celebrities

**Analyzing the Celebrities’ Negative Replies Percentage**

Mahira Khan receives 80% of negative replies from her fans. Yumna Zaidi receives 5% of negative replies from her fans. Saba Qamar receives 25% of negative replies from her fans. Mehwish Hayat receives 20% of negative replies from her fans. Kubra Khan receives 10% of negative replies from her fans. Mawra Hocane receives 10% of negative replies from her fans. Zara Noor Abbas receives 15% of negative replies from her fans. Iqra Aziz Hussain receives 10% of negative replies from her fans. Hira Mani receives 15% negative replies from her fans. Ayesha Omar receives 95% negative replies from her fans.

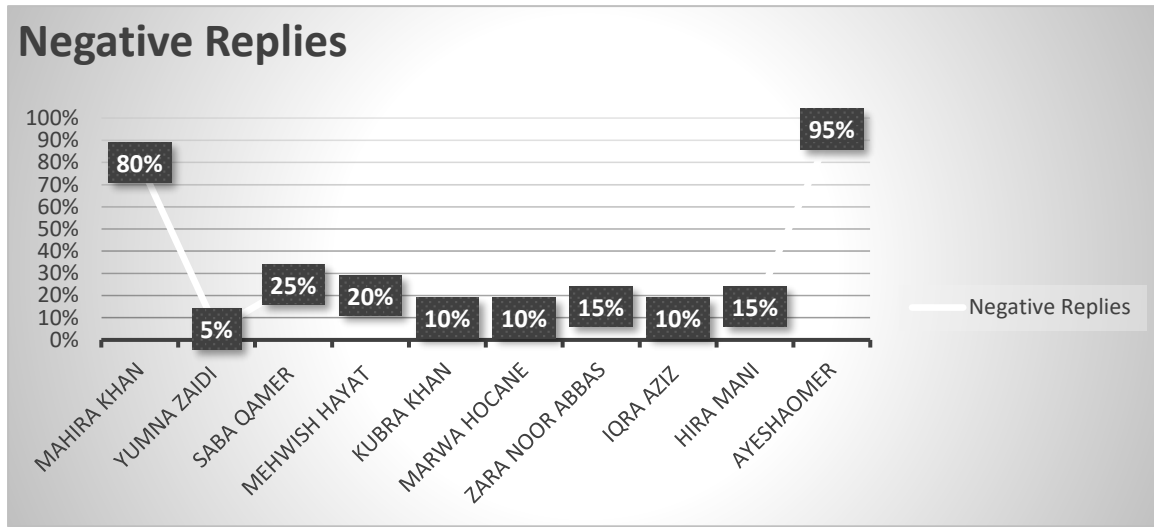
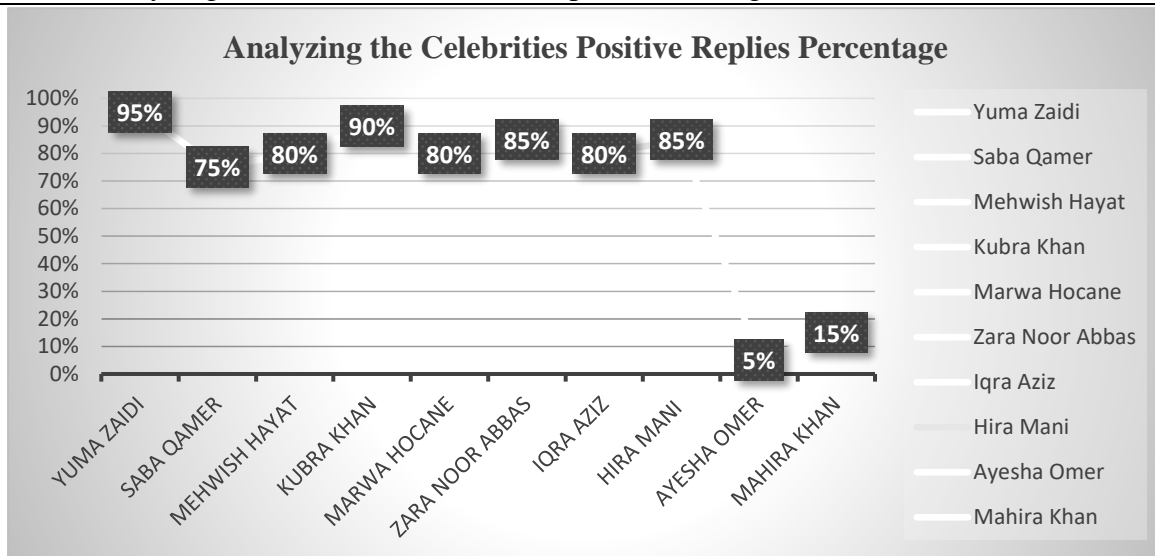


Chart 1: Representation of Female Celebrities through X Posts

**Analyzing the Celebrity's Positive Replies Percentage**

Mahira Khan receives 15% of positive replies from her fans. Yumna Zaidi receives 95% of positive replies from her fans. Saba Qamar receives 75% of positive replies from her fans. Mehwish Hayat receives 80% of negative replies from her fans. Kubra Khan receives 90% of positive replies from her fans. Mawra Hocane receives 80% of positive replies from her fans. Zara Noor Abbas receives 85% of positive replies from her fans. Iqra Aziz Hussain receives 80% of positive replies from her fans. Hira Mani receives 85% positive replies from her fans. Ayesha Omar receives 5% positive replies from her fans. Representation of Female Celebrities through X Posts are as follows:

Chart 3: Analyzing the Celebrities Positive Replies Percentage



**Analyzing the Celebrities Neutral Replies Percentage**

Mahira Khan receives 5% of neutral replies from her fans. Yumna Zaidi receives 5% of neutral replies from her fans. Saba Qamar receives 5% of neutral replies from her fans. Mehwish Hayat receives 10% of neutral replies from her fans. Kubra Khan receives 10% of neutral replies from her fans. Mawra Hocane receives 0% of neutral replies from her fans. Zara Noor Abbas receives 5% of neutral replies from her fans. Iqra Aziz Hussain receives 0% of neutral replies from her fans. Hira Mani receives 10% neutral replies from her fans. Ayesha Omar receives 0% neutral replies from her fans.

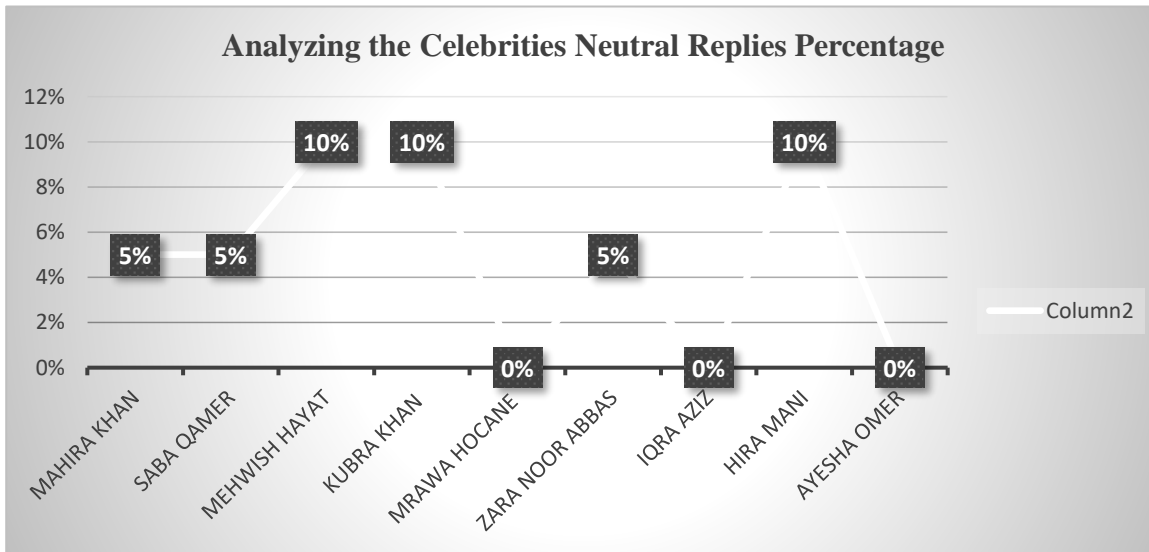


Chart 4: Analyzing the Celebrities Neutral Replies Percentage

### Representation of Female Celebrities through X Posts-Qualitative Analysis

Representation of Female Celebrities through X Posts are as follows:

#### Mahira Khan Posts and replies:

**Post 1. "I wonder how people feel when they sit and type crap about public personalities."**

All in all, the celebrity responses to the analysis were mostly Indicative Declarative statements, with a small number of responses addressing probability, obligation, and usuality modalities. Declarative statements make a strong case for their own opinions. Overall, the analysis of the responses was full of indicative and declarative assertions, interspersed with a few responses on the modalities of usuality, obligation, and probability. On the surface, the fan response analysis resembled previous evaluations in that it made claims about the virtues or shortcomings of a reply based on an examination of the celebrities' postings, comments, characterizations, and other details. Even though none of the celebrities explicitly urged their fans to read and interact, this analysis clearly shows among its readers a desire to see the celebrities' posts from an interpersonal metafunctional point of view. The conditional clause "If hypocrisy had a face" is frequently used to introduce a hypothetical situation or comparison. It presents a hypothetical scenario intended to highlight or illustrate a point rather than being a factual story.

When we think something is feasible in the present or the future but are unsure, we use the words might, may, or could. If you're in the office tomorrow, I might run into you. There might be an additional problem that we are unaware of. It is possible to avoid this sickness.

No.	Replies posts	MOOD	SPEECH	MODALITY
1.	@Shamoonali	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)

	If hypocrisy had a face			
2.	@Murtaza60303480 thank you for saying this.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Obligation (Modulation)
3.	@AfaqKhan016 Stop being so hypocritical	Imperative	Command	Usuality (Modalization)
4.	@AtharSaleem01 True. But you're one of them.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
5.	@MehroseDar About time to apologize for this tweet	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Obligation (Modulation)
6.	@Saaaqqibbb Shut up gay	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
7.	@hamzziib You're a youthan, so shut up	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
8.	@mhshafipk What a shameless creature you are.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modulation)
9.	@HumayunZaman Best stay out of the limelight if you feel it is giving you burn marks	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Obligation (Modalization)
10.	@zahirrahimtoola Very well stated, an important message	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)

**Table 4: Tenor/Interpersonal Metafunction analysis**

### Mahira Khan's above post and its replies Analysis

A few comments on the modalities of usuality, obligation, and probability were scattered throughout the examination of the responses, which were primarily composed of declarative and indicative claims. The fan reaction study appeared to be similar to other reviews in that it examined the celebrities' postings, comments, characterizations, and other facts to conclude the merits or weaknesses of a response.

The meaning of the positive and negative poles is prescribing and proscribing: positive 'do it' and negative 'don't do it, is how modulation works with proposals. In this instance, the voice function—command or offer—determines the type of intermediate possibility that exists. The modality of obligation for orders might be either objective or subjective.

When you want someone to do something, you use command sentences. When a command tells someone to do something, it typically begins with an imperative verb, sometimes referred to as a "bossy verb." "Fetch me some biscuits." The imperative verb in this case is "fetch."

No.	Replies	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
-----	---------	------	--------------------	----------

1	@Muzammalsattar You bloody hypocrite people.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
2	@_jrathore What a disgrace for Pakistan	Declarative (IND)	Statement	(Modalization Conditional)
3	@TheSurvivor000 Everyone deserves compassion and respect	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
4	@UmarKhan307 Stay strong MK	Imperative (IND)	Statement	Obligation (Modalization)
5	@Wildwanderer611 Ma'am, I pray that you come out successful	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
6	@saqibraja15 One does Wonder.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
7	@Sanwal814233041 Shame on you Mahira	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
8	@szubairhasan You are nothing but just a pawn	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)

Table 5: Analysis of Mahira Khan's Post and its Replies

**Mahira Khan**

**Post 2. "Uhhh I call it loud and clear. Sit down. Use your time to pray for Palestine."**

Declarative (IND) Declarative sentences are the most commonly used type of sentence in the English language. Depending on the situation, the word "brave" can serve as several different parts of speech. "Well said" is an expression that complements it. It's used to express appreciation or acknowledge that something someone just said or wrote was well-written or intelligent.

No.	Replies posts	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1	@HabibeMedia Bravo	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Adjective (Modalization)
2	@sohaibsajjad5 You louded with the diplomatic words	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
3	@mupagreat And she's finally spoken up	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
4	@officialkashmiri U know only money	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
5	@toheedx_ Proud of you MK	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
6	@guide123 Well said.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
7	@Rnawaz1888 Queen behaviour	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)

8	@Fazal2024 I know Mahira cares for humanity above everything	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Obligation (Modalization)
9	@sfurqan92 Don't worry	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)

Table 6: Mahira Khan Post 2

### Yumna Zaidi's Posts

**Post 1. "Couldn't have a better bigger BismilAllah for "Nayab" with the blessings and dua of many beautiful mothers. Thanks to all my fans and followers. Thank u Annie"**

As the name implies, a compound declarative sentence consists of two separate clauses connected by a coordinating conjunction.

No.	Replies	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1	@HasaanThaheem Best wishes 👍 keep up the good work	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)

Table 7: Yumna Zaidi's Posts

### Yumna Zaidi's Posts

**Post 2. "I see myself in your words. You guys are awesome."**

The analysis of the responses, which were mostly made up of declarative and indicative statements, included a few remarks on the modalities of usuality, obligation, and probability. The fan reaction study looked to be comparable to previous reviews in that it looked at the postings, comments, characterizations, and other information from celebrities to determine the strengths and shortcomings of a response.

A sentence that affirms something is true is called a statement, such as "Cake is delicious." In the domains of banking, government, and law, there exist alternative types of assertions. Every statement makes a claim or an argument. When you see an accident, you report what you observed to the police in a statement.

No.	Replies	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1	@ws_w77 You are amazing and deserve all the support and appreciation	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
2	@mlovedits You're a gem	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
3	@MosesEf63935197	Declarative	Statement	Complimentary

	So cute	(IND)		(Modalization)
4	@Alex11802393786 We love you	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
5	@AishaFa22078338 You deserve much more	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
6	@Rohitzku38004999 Love you from India	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
7	@SabahatMohsin You are a wonderful buddy	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
8	@Afsarba38351713 Lots of love from India	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
9	@tarabati01 We love you	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
10	@ikninity2 I love you at the utmost level.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)

Table 8: Post 2. "I see myself in your words. You guys are awesome."

### Yumna Zaidi's Posts

#### Above Post 2. and its replies "I see myself in your words. You guys are awesome."

No	Replies	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1	@Madhu_gsd we love you for the excellent being that you are	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
2	@Maddaah07 We all love you	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
3	@Mahdeeb You deserve all the praise.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
4	@ReyadHo12321596 Words fall short to describe the incredible talent and beauty of you	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
5	@noman53964 You deserve this mam you are brilliant	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)

Table 9: Post 2 and its Replies

### Yumna Zaidi's Posts

The observations on the modalities of usuality, obligation, and probability were included in the analysis of the responses, which were primarily declarative and indicative assertions. The fan reaction study appeared to be similar to other evaluations in that it evaluated the positives and negatives of a response by examining the postings, remarks, characterizations, and other content from the celebrity.



**Post.3 “Happy Father’s Day to Mehdi Ali Kazmi father of Dua Zahra.Thanks for being a great father. We support you.”**

The adverb "how" is used to ask questions regarding the scope or depth of a subject. The adjective "hypocritical" characterizes the trait of hypocrisy. The verb phrase "are you" answers the inquiry. As such, the sentence poses an interrogative, speculating on the extent of a person's hypocrisy.

Table 10: Post 3

No.	POSTS	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1	@FarhanMalik35 Cute and beautiful Yumna	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
2	@baparnaveed1 Great	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
3	@SafeerNaqvi9 Great tweet.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
4	@abbasi081 How hypocritical are you?	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
5	@zareen_rafay True words	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)

**Yumna Zaidi’s Posts: No.4**

**“Right one always has to go through the toughest time”**

A reply was “Thank you YUMNA for supporting my Leader”.Saying "thank you" is a straightforward way to show appreciation. Although it's frequently employed as a stand-alone phrase or answer in conversational circumstances, it performs the tasks of a declarative sentence in that it makes a statement.

No	REPLIES	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1	@Hassan29102962 thank you YUMNA for supporting my Leader	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Gratitude (Modalization)
2	@kha68252371 Yannah Zaidi, I like you	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)

Table 11: Post 4

**Yumna Zaidi’s Post**

**“Thanks for watching and loving sinf-e-ahan”**

A reply was "I'm your biggest fan" which is a declarative statement. It conveys the speaker's support or appreciation for the subject of the sentence.

No.	REPLIES	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1.	@MAQEELQURESHI1 I'm your big fan	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Supportive (Modalization)
2.	@Awaiskh62465580	Declarative	Statement	Supportive

	Big fan sister	(IND)		(Modalization)
3.	@SyedLaraib512 You deserve much more love than this.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Supportive (Modalization)
4.	@LitAbdullah Great drama and love your acting in it	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
5.	@UsmanIl03505775 I love her speaking style.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
6.	@Rajveerkaurchel You are just amazing	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
7.	@f_shahruq Love.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Supportive (Modalization)

Table 12: Thanks for watching and loving *sinf-e-ahan*

### Saba Qamar's Posts

#### Post 1 "Sabboo darling you're different"

The expression, "In fact. Though it's a little unclear, "more than different" seems to suggest a comparison or focus. You can think about rephrasing it for clarity if your goal is to expound or emphasize the idea that something is noticeably different or stands out. As an illustration: "Indeed, it's more than just different; it's exceptional."

"Indeed, it's not just different—it's extraordinary. This method aids in expressing that the difference in question is noteworthy or important.

No.	REPLIES	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1	@Farhan_tahir80 Indeed. More than different	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Wrong (Modalization)
2	@zainikhanpk My love	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
3	@Bandasha247049 Shame on you	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
4	@zulmipakistan How different my dear friend	Interrogative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
5	@TafazzolH97650 Nice looks	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
6	@irfanahmad60173 Love you dear	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)

Table 13: *Sabboo darling you're different*

**Mehwish Hayat's Posts**

**Post 1 "My statement about the recent events."**

Declarative sentences like "I am sorry, ma'am, to learn of the way things have fallen so low in your homeland" are used in writing. It conveys a feeling of sadness or pity for the predicament in a person's native country.

This is an explanation: Verb: "am" Subject: "I" Adverb: "really"; it alters "sorry" "Sorry" is an adjective. "Ma'am" is the direct address (used to demonstrate formality or respect). "To learn of the way things have fallen so low in your homeland" is an infinitive phrase that explains the sentiment. The sentence expresses formal empathy or concern for the listener's country's perceived degradation in conditions or circumstances.

No.	REPLIES	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1.	.@MasroorBukhari I am sorry ma'am to learn of the way things have fallen so low in your homeland	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
2.	@im_kerimove Stay strong	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditiona (Modalization)
3.	@Ukhattak01 I stand with you, queen.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
4.	@Mudassa96896062 Stay strong and keep shining	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
5.	@aClockworkObi More power to you, Mehwish. Standing in solidarity.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
6.	@FantasticFayyaz Stay strong and we are with you	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)

Table 14: *Mehwish Hayat's Posts*

**Kubra Khan's Posts**

"Stay strong" is an imperative statement. It is a clear directive or word of encouragement to keep one's composure or strength in the face of adversity.

No.	REPLIES	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1.	@Babarazam358 Stay strong	Imperative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
2.	@SaqiRebel More power to you	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
3.	@Bolo_WaQar	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality

	Stay Strong Queen. Don't worry we are with you			(Modalization)
4.	. @SaqiRebel More power to you	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
5.	@iam_billokhan We stand with you.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
6.	@Irshad4inquilab I hope that you get justice. In this world and the hereafter.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)

Table 15: Kubra Khan's Posts

### Mawra Hocane's Posts

**“Chasing the light. The first light the world sees. Un-BALI-vable.”** "Fabulous" is a descriptive word. It is employed to characterize things that are extraordinarily excellent, amazing, or good. Say, "The party was fabulous!" as an example.

No.	REPLIES	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1.	. @Azam005M Fabulous	Descriptive (IND)	Statement	Descriptive (Modalization)
1.	@Zeeshan5610 you are just amazing and beautiful.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
2.	@modassar764 You are stunningly gorgeous.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
3.	@aliYousufzai77 Love this.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
4.	@amarsherazi1 Favourite.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)
5.	@maqsoodbaloch01 Aesthetically pleasing are you and everything around you.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Usuality (Modalization)

Table 16: Mawra Hocane's Posts

**Zara Noor Abbas' Posts**

"This is next level NEWS!" The phrase "Amazing dance. "You are a very beautiful and attractive girl." is divided into two sections: "Fantastic dance." This is a declarative statement that compliments or remarks positively on someone's dance. "You are a very lovely and attractive girl." This line also claims the attributes and look of the speaker. When combined, these statements convey admiration for the dancing performance as well as the qualities of the dancer.

No.	REPLIES	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1.	@Orang16608335 Awesome dance. You are a very beautiful and pretty girl.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
2.	@Nafees4u1 You are one of the most beautiful and humble superstars of Pakistan.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
3.	@KhalidK22946029 Good.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)

Table 17: Zara Noor Abbas' Posts

**Iqra Aziz Hussain's Post**

"Finally spending a day in Dubai without thinking of when to get ready for an event" "Very good job." is an example of a declarative sentence. It offers an encouraging evaluation or commendation, suggesting that the work completed was done successfully.

No.	REPLIES	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1.	@Zafaral75659360 Very good job.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
2.	@MahirSe94797861 Love you	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
3.	@IBRARKH12288010 Love.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
4.	@ManzilPradhan15 Iqra, you are my favorite	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
5.	@Hyderal28438513 Nice	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)

Table 18: Iqra Aziz Hussain's Post

**Hira Mani's Post**

“**Emotional mood**” "You look so lovely" is an example of a declarative sentence. It conveys a message about someone's appearance, saying that they have a particularly appealing or endearing appearance.

No.	REPLIES	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1.	@Amanatali92 You look so lovely	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
2.	@GoharHoti So sweet.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)
3.	@JANJUA10 Look like a fairy	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Complimentary (Modalization)

Table 19: Hira Mani's Post

**Ayesha Omar's Posts**

The adjective "shameless" is a qualifier. It defines a person who, frequently in ways that could be construed as inappropriate or brash, exhibits a lack of shame or humiliation. For instance, "He made a shameless attempt to take credit for someone else's work."

No.	REPLIES	MOOD	SPEECH FUNCTION	MODALITY
1.	@Kapil_Jaryal Shameless	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
2.	@Ahmedkh67692289 Why are you after married men	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
3.	@IbneFalakZeb Have fear of Allah	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
4.	@shahidhamid Boldness through a cricketer's base.	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
5.	. @AkarachiA What! Is this an Islamic republic?	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)
6.	@PTI_Hero What a pity	Declarative (IND)	Statement	Conditional (Modalization)

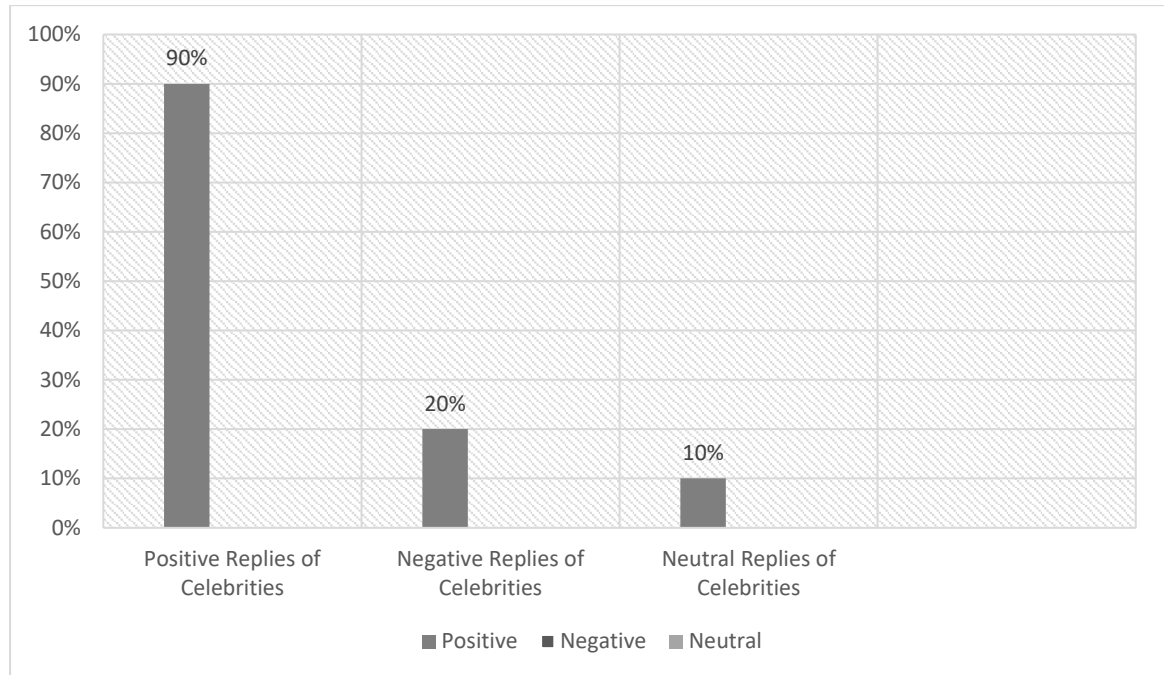
Table 20: Ayesha Omar's Posts

**Percentage of Positive, Negative, and Neutral Replies Words**

Thus, unless they are arousing, emotionally charged words do not affect memory due to their inherent valence, according to the preceding explanation. Instead, this is because sets of unselected neutral words have weaker inter-item linkages than emotionally charged phrases. Therefore, the same cognitive processes that support memory for non-emotional material also

support memory for emotional terms. These processes do not, however, have preferential access to systems or processes that govern memory for emotional things (Rugg, M. D 2000). The results of the research contrast the recall of emotionally charged by fans' replies and emotionally positive, negative, and neutral words. Positive Replies for celebrities are 90% negative replies for female celebrities are 20% neutral replies for female celebrities are 10%.

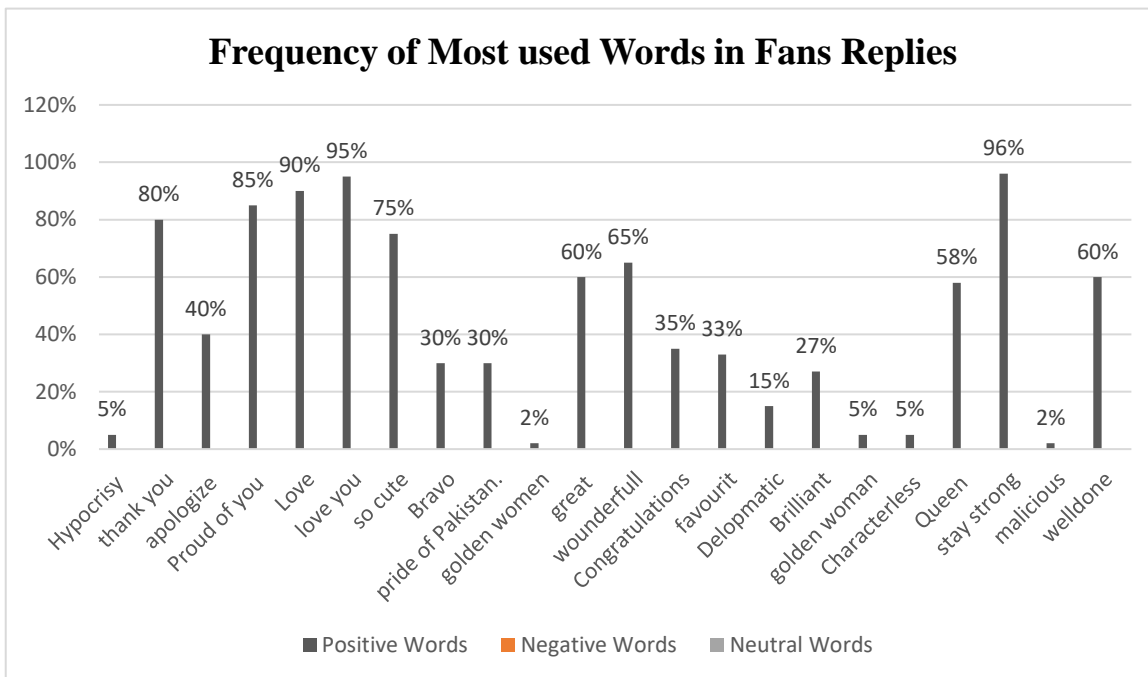
**Chart 2**



Sentiment analysis is primarily concerned with determining a text's polarity (positive, negative, or neutral), but it also goes beyond this to identify certain feelings and emotions, such as anger, happiness, or sadness, as well as urgency (urgent or not) and even intentions. Sentiment analysis is the process of identifying and interpreting feelings from text comments. There are three categories for sentiment analysis: positive, negative, and neutral. You can extract text from a paragraph, sentence, or the entire document, depending on the level of detail you desire in the sentiment analysis.

Sentiment analysis is a feedback method that examines text more closely to identify passages that best capture a customer's perception of your company. Put differently, sentiment analysis uses client feedback to identify opinionated viewpoints like joyful or sad. (Canada, 2020). Here below chart 5 explains the frequency of most used words for their favorite female celebrities.

**Chart 3**



To sum up, the chapter on data analysis has shed light on important discoveries and trends that are essential to comprehend the dynamics at work. Through careful use of statistical methods and interpretation of findings in light of the study goals, the researchers have not only confirmed the study questions but also found new directions for investigation. These results guarantee that the conclusions are firmly backed by empirical data and serve as a strong basis for the debate and suggestions that follow. It's evident as researchers move on to the next chapter that the data has greatly deepened our understanding and will direct future strategic decision-making.

## FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Mahira Khan Post and replies Post 1: "I wonder how people feel when they sit and type crap about public personalities." To introduce a hypothetical circumstance or comparison, the conditional clause "If hypocrisy had a face" is commonly employed. It is not a true narrative; rather, it is a speculative scenario meant to emphasize or make a point.

The phrases might, may, or could are used when we believe something is possible in the present or the future but are not positive. The word "brave" can mean various things depending on the context:

The phrase "well said" goes well with it. It's used to show gratitude or to recognize that something someone just said or wrote was clever or well-written. Yumna Zaidi Posts: Post 1. "Couldn't have a better bigger BismilAllah for "Nayab" with the blessings n dua of many beautiful mothers. Thanks to all my fans and followers Thank u Annie" A Complimentary (Mobilization) reply from the fan was "Best wishes 👍 keep up the good work." A compound declarative sentence, as its name suggests, is made up of two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction. Yumna Zaidi Post 2: "I see myself in your words. You guys are awesome." A reply was You are amazing and deserve all the support and appreciation was Complimentary (Modalization).



Yumna Zaidi Post.3 “Happy Father’s Day to Mehdi Ali Kazmi father of Dua Zahra... thanks for being a great father. We support you” “What a hypocrite you are!” The sentence “How hypocrite are you” is incorrect grammatically. The appropriate question to ask would be, “How hypocritical are you?” This revised version includes the adverb “how” employed to pose queries about the breadth or complexity of a topic. The quality of hypocrisy is characterized by the term “hypocritical”. To which the verb phrase “are you” responds. As a result, the sentence raises questions about the degree of someone's hypocrisy. Yumna Zaidi Post 4 Right one always has to go through the toughest time. Thank you YUMNA for supporting my Leader Saying “thank you” is a straightforward way to show appreciation. Although it's frequently employed as a stand-alone phrase or answer in conversational circumstances, it performs the tasks of a declarative sentence in that it makes a statement. Yumna Zaidi tweet: Thanks for watching and loving sinf-e-ahan, the phrase “I'm your biggest fan” is declarative. It expresses the speaker's admiration or support for the sentence's subject. Saba Qamar Posts: Post 1 “Sabboo darling you’re different” The phrase “Actually. “More than different” appears to suggest a comparison or focus; however, this is a bit ambiguous. If you intend to underline or elaborate on the idea that something is distinctly different or sticks out, you might want to consider rephrasing it for clarity. To illustrate: “Indeed, it's more than simply being different. It's truly extraordinary. “Indeed there is a truth to it that this is not just distinctive. It's truly remarkable. ”

The approach helps in communicating that the topic being debated is important or distinctive. Mehwish Hayat's Posts: “My response to the latest incidents. ” In writing, phrases such as “I am sorry for the loss you have suffered”, ma'am. I'm sorry to hear of the way the situation is across the country” are often used. They share emotions of sadness or sorrow in the face of the crisis in their country at present. Kubra Khan tweets (photo published) The phrase “stay strong” is essential. The is simple demand for action or words of encouragement to benefit one keep their determination and strength through times of difficulty. Go up Mawra cocaine postings: “Chasing the lightbulb. The brilliant illumination that anyone around the globe is able to see. It's not BALI-vable. “Fabulous” refers to use it as a term. It's typically applied to items that are distinct and unique maybe even extraordinary. You are able to comment on “The Party was amazing!” Zara Noor Abbas Posts: “This is next-level NEWS! ” “Amazing performance. “You are an incredibly beautiful and attractive woman. ” The sentence may be broken down into two sections: “Fantastic dance. ” It's a sign of appreciation. It conveys appreciation or thanks to someone's performance. “You are an extremely pretty and beautiful lady. “It's an account of how speakers appear and the functions.

When taken as a whole, these remarks express appreciation for the dancer's attributes and the dancing performance. Iqra Aziz Hussain Post: “Finally spending a day in Dubai without thinking of when to get ready for an event” “Very good job.” is an example of a declarative sentence. It offers an encouraging evaluation or commendation, suggesting that the work completed was done successfully. Hira Mani Post: “Emotional mood” She uploaded a photo too. Afan's reply “You look so lovely” is an example of a declarative sentence. It conveys a message about someone's appearance, saying that they have a particularly appealing or endearing appearance. Ayesha Omar Posted a picture with Shoaib Malik, her fans dislike her picture with Shoaib Malik.

## CONCLUSION

After having a deep analysis of celebrities’ posts and their replies without biased behavior, out of ten celebrities, the most disliked were Ayesha Omer and Mehvish Hayat. Fans are

trolling them a lot in replies; they don't show any pity for them. On the other hand, the most popular celebrities are Yumma Zadi, Iqra Aziz Hussian, and Hira Mani. They get a lot of love from their fans. Most celebrities are not interested in what their fans are saying; they just do what they want. Most celebrities upload their pictures for the sake of going viral. They do it and don't think about the positive or negative response of the fans. The proof of the nativity ignoring is that the next post is full of life and what they do with well-being behavior.

## References

- American Psychological Association. (2020). *Purposive sampling*. In *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.).
- Barcelos, I. A. (2019). #TransIsBeautiful: Social media activism and transgender visibility. *Social Media + Society*, 5(4), 1-11.
- Beauvoir, S. de. (1949). *The second sex*. Knopf.
- Bockting, W. O., & Coleman, E. (2007). Developmental stages of the transgender coming-out process. In A. E. Eyler & J. C. Mayer (Eds.), *Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender aging: Research and clinical perspectives* (pp. 175–198). Columbia University Press.
- Bollen, J. (2011). Twitter mood predicts the stock market. *Journal of Computational Science*, 2(1), 1-8.
- Brown, C. (2020). Gendered portrayals in film: An analysis of female characters in mainstream cinema. *Cinema Review*, 28(2), 112-129.
- Bussey, K., & Bandura, A. (1999). Social cognitive theory of gender development and differentiation. *Psychological Review*, 106(4), 676–713.
- Butler, J. (1990). *Gender trouble: Feminism and the subversion of identity*. Routledge.
- Collins, P. H. (1990). *Black feminist thought: Knowledge, consciousness, and the politics of empowerment*. Routledge.
- Crenshaw, K. (1989). Demarginalizing the intersection of race and sex: A Black feminist critique of antidiscrimination doctrine, feminist theory and antiracist politics. *University of Chicago Legal Forum*, 140, 139–167.
- Crenshaw, K. (1991). Mapping the margins: Intersectionality, identity politics, and violence against women of color. *Stanford Law Review*, 43(6), 1241–1299.
- Duggan, M., & Smith, A. (2019). Online harassment, digital abuse, and cyberstalking in America. *Pew Research Center*.
- Eggs, S., & Slade, D. (2005). *Analysing casual conversation*. Equinox Publishing.

- Enke, A. (2012). *Transfeminist perspectives in and beyond transgender and gender studies*. Temple University Press.
- Facebook. (2020). *Community standards enforcement report*. Retrieved from <https://transparency.facebook.com/community-standards-enforcement#hate-speech-actioned-content>
- Gallagher, L. (2020). Social media and gender narratives: An exploration of Twitter discourse. *Journal of Social Media Studies*, 2(1), 45-62.
- Garcia, D., Strohmaier, M., & Mitter, S. (2020). Gender stereotypes and representation in social media platforms: A computational approach. *ACM Transactions on Social Computing*, 3(2), 1-26.
- Gardner, R. C. (1985). *Social psychology and second language learning: The role of attitudes and motivation*. Edward Arnold.
- Gergen, K. J. (1999). *An invitation to social construction*. Sage.
- Goffman, E. (1959). *The presentation of self in everyday life*. Doubleday.
- Hale, C. J. (2016). *Transgender representation and the politics of the aesthetic*. Columbia University Press.
- Hall, S. (1997). *Representation: Cultural representations and signifying practices*. SAGE Publications.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1978). *Language as social semiotic: The social interpretation of language and meaning*. Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (1989). *Language, context, and text: Aspects of language in a social-semiotic perspective*. Oxford University Press.
- Jones, A. B., & Smith, C. D. (2020). Exploring the intersectionality of gender narratives with neurodiversity and disability. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 29(4), 461-475.
- Jones, K., & Brown, R. (2024). Reimagining gender narratives: A sentiment analysis of evolving representation of female celebrities through tweets.
- Jones, R. (2018). Public perception of gender roles: A social media analysis. *Social Science Quarterly*, 89(4), 789-804.
- Kabeer, N. (2005). Gender equality and women's empowerment: A critical analysis of the third millennium development goal. *Gender & Development*, 13(1), 13-24.
- Kilbourne, J. (2010). *Killing us softly 4: Advertising's image of women* [Documentary].

- Krashen, S. D. (1985). *The input hypothesis: Issues and implications*. Longman.
- Lee, H., & Choi, S. (2021). Sentiment analysis of Twitter data: Methodologies and applications. *Journal of Information Science*, 45(1), 56-72.
- Lenneberg, E. H. (1967). *Biological foundations of language*. Wiley.
- Long, M. H. (1983). Native speaker/non-native speaker conversation and the negotiation of comprehensible input. *Applied Linguistics*, 4(2), 126-141.
- Maratos, E. J., Allan, K., & Rugg, M. D. (2000). Recognition memory for emotionally negative and neutral words: An ERP study. *Neuropsychologia*, 38(11), 1452-1465.
- Maratos, E. J., Allan, K., & Rugg, M. D. (2000). Recognition memory for emotionally negative and neutral words: An ERP study.
- Martin, C. L., & Ruble, D. N. (2010). Patterns of gender development. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 61, 353-381.
- Martin, J. R., & Rose, D. (2008). *Genre relations: Mapping culture*. Equinox Publishing.
- Mikolov, T., Sutskever, I., Chen, K., Corrado, G. S., & Dean, J. (2013). Distributed representations of words and phrases and their compositionality. In *Advances in neural information processing systems* (pp. 3111-3119).
- Pang, B., & Lee, L. (2008). Opinion mining and sentiment analysis. *Foundations and Trends in Information Retrieval*, 2(1-2), 1-135.
- Patel, R., & Nguyen, T. (2022). Lifespan development of gender narratives: A longitudinal study. *Developmental Psychology*, 58(1), 78-92.
- Prentice, D. A., & Carranza, E. (2002). What women and men should be, shouldn't be, are allowed to be, and don't have to be: The contents of prescriptive gender stereotypes. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 26(4), 269-281.
- Ridgeway, C. L. (2011). *Framed by gender: How gender inequality persists in the modern world*. Oxford University Press.
- Scott, J. W. (1986). Gender: A useful category of historical analysis. *American Historical Review*, 91(5), 1053-1075.
- Selinker, L. (1972). Interlanguage. *International Review of Applied Linguistics in Language Teaching*, 10(3), 209-232.
- Serano, J. (2007). *Whipping girl: A transsexual woman on sexism and the scapegoating of femininity*. Seal Press.

- Smith, A. (2019). Representation of women in media: A comparative study of television and print media. *Journal of Media Studies*, 12(3), 45-61.
- Smith, A., & Johnson, B. (2020). Gendered narratives on Twitter: A qualitative analysis. *Journal of Social Media Studies*, 15(2), 123-145.
- Smith, J., & Brown, A. (2022). Sentiment analysis of gendered narratives on Twitter using advanced computational techniques. *Social Media Analytics Review*, 8(1), 45-62.
- Thurlow, C., & Poff, M. (2013). *Digital discourse: Language in the new media*. Oxford University Press.
- West, C., & Zimmerman, D. H. (1987). Doing gender. *Gender & Society*, 1(2), 125–151.